

## LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Rumors that England Will Depose the Sultan.

## JINGOES IN TURKEY.

Chile and Peru on the Eve of a Great Battle.

## SPAIN'S FLOODS ABATE.

How H. M. S. Pinafore Was Almost Wrecked in Port.

## BURIED GOLD MOHURS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Nov. 3, 1879.

Additional reinforcements will be despatched to Cuba immediately.

The session of the Bulgarian Assembly was opened by Prince Alexander yesterday.

In Navarre the waters of the Ebro have fallen five metres. Railway traffic has been resumed.

La France reports that the government have decided to summon the Chambers to meet on the 24th or 25th of November.

A despatch to the *Tempe* from Vienna says that the Emperor Frederick William, of Germany, will visit the Pope during his stay in Rome.

The Spanish *Liberal* states that the Council of Ministers at Madrid, the King presiding, has decided to abolish the state of siege in the Basque provinces.

The epidemic of typhoid fever and measles at Cape Clear continues to extend. One hundred cases were reported on Saturday. Many of the inhabitants have left the place.

The semi-official *Agence Reuse* announces that a definition has now been given assigning to the Austro-German agreement its true proportions, and basing it upon pacific ground which is open to all.

The *Standard* Cairo despatch says:—"News has been received from Gordon Pacha that matters in Abyssinia are satisfactory, but rains have delayed his journey to the King's residence."

A despatch to the *Daily News* from St. Petersburg says a journal of Baku reports that General Lomakin, after the retreat of the Russians to Barmah, left the detachment and is now on his way to Tiflis.

A despatch from Constantinople to the *Times* reports that Mahmud Nedim Pacha will doubtless soon become Grand Vizier. But the state of affairs on all sides indicates that if something is not done quickly there will be a catastrophe.

A sailor who landed at Audierne reports that on Thursday the schooner Marie Therese, of Yannes, from Santander for New York, struck on a rock near Haveret and sank. The master, his wife and child and five men were drowned.

BURIED TREASURE AT CABUL.

A despatch to the *Standard* from Cabul says the Amer has informed General Roberts that there are about nine lacs of rupees (\$450,000) buried in the city. Troops have been sent to discover and seize the treasure. The Amer's chamberlain has been arrested. Shutargardian Pash has been abandoned. A despatch to the *News* from Cabul reports that eight lacs of treasure have been unearthed, chiefly gold coins. It has all been confiscated for the present. Eleven prisoners have been executed for participation in the massacre of the British Embassy and six persons have been examined since the trials began. A despatch to the *Times* from Simla says the opinion gains strength that the Afghan monarchy will not be reconstructed, but that the country will be broken up into several provinces. The innocence of the Amer is still far from clear. Circumstances have come to light showing that he has not been altogether faithful to the treaty of Gundamuk. A despatch to the *Daily Telegraph* from Cabul says the guard of the Amer has been doubled, it having been discovered that he intended to escape.

BURMAH MEANS MISCHIEF.

The *Standard's* despatch from Thetmyr reports that the impression prevails among the Burmese that the British are seeking an excuse to incite them to commence hostilities. They affirm that they are most anxious to avoid a collision with the British. A despatch from Rangoon to the *Daily News* says a rupture is considered certain. King Theebau is irritated at the detention of his Embassy.

BRIGANDS EXTERMINATED.

The *Standard's* Constantinople despatch announces that the band of Greek brigands who have been robbing and murdering in all the villages surrounding Trebizond have been completely annihilated by a company of soldiers. Twenty-five brigands were killed and several wounded.

SOUTH AMERICAN NOTES.

Despatches from Buenos Ayres, via Lisbon, announce that the hostile armies on the southern borders of Peru are advancing to meet each other, and a great battle is believed to be imminent. Heavy rains have fallen in the Argentine States, dispelling fears of drought. The wheat crop in the Santa Fe district is in very fine condition. Great bush fires are raging in the province of Minas Geraes. Sixty-seven persons have perished.

TWO FRENCH STATESMEN.

Count Leopold Lamar, a well known politician of the late Empire, and M. Marie Edmond Valentin, Senator for the Rhone and member of the Republican Left, are dead. (The most notable event in M. Valentin's career was his election as republican candidate for the Seine-et-Oise in 1875. His opponent was the acknowledged leader of the Imperialists, the Duc de Padoue, a man of great wealth, high social position and personal popularity, who obtained more votes than his party polled by reason of his established influence, and, therefore, developed the whole strength of the imperialists.)

MENACING TURKEY.

ENGLAND DEMANDS THE EXECUTION OF REFORMS—RUSSIA UPHOLDS THE SULTAN—CHANCES OF A COLLISION.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Nov. 2, 1879.

A Vienna despatch is published in the Paris journals stating that a telegram from Constantinople represents that the relations between England and Turkey are greatly strained. England has sent to the Porte an ultimatum demanding the execution of the reforms in Asiatic Turkey. If this demand is not complied with it is believed that the Sultan will be deposed and replaced by his brother, who will be under the tutelage supervision of England, France and Austria. Russia upholds the Sultan. A later despatch says that the foregoing is probably a

grossly exaggerated form of a telegram which came from Constantinople to-day and which says:—"Sir Austen Layard, the British Ambassador, will shortly present to the Porte a note insisting on the execution of the promised reforms in Asiatic Turkey." The telegram in question further says:—"Sir Austen Layard, having been requested by the Porte to explain the object of the despatch of Admiral Horbury's squadron to Turkish waters, semi-officially replied that the squadron would remain for the present at Voulah, but eventually might proceed to some other Turkish port, as England would not tolerate the oppression of the Christians in Asiatic Turkey."

"PINAFORE" ON A REEF.

ARREST OF D'OYLEY CARTE, MESSRS. GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S MANAGER, IN LIVERPOOL.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 2, 1879.

There was a great theatrical sensation here on Saturday morning. Mr. D'Oyley Carte, the manager, had taken passages for himself and company to New York, intending to produce the works of Messrs. Gilbert & Sullivan, who had preceded him on Saturday, the 25th ult. He had collected a company in London which left that city on Friday night. They arrived at Liverpool at six o'clock yesterday morning. As Mr. D'Oyley Carte alighted from the train, repulsed in a seashell coat, he was served with a judge's order and carried to the Sheriff's office in the care of five officers. The arrest had been made at the instigation of the "Opera Comedy Company," of London, which claimed £150 as the balance of a debt of £5,000 which Mr. Carte is understood to have owed them. The fact of the arrest spread rapidly through the depot, where the chorus of girls huddled in bewildered confusion in the waiting room. The Sheriff's office, where Mr. Carte was pacing angrily up and down, was surrounded by crowds of his friends, who hastened from one theatrical manager to another, demanding assistance. Every moment was precious. The bell of the steamer had already rung, and the visitors were already leaving its decks, when one of the managers finally consented to disburse his last night's receipts and relieve his colleague's distress. Mr. Carte was released just as the clock struck ten. The company succeeded in catching the steamer, but a champagne lunch which had been prepared by Mr. Carte's friends had to be postponed.

FIRE.

OVER ONE-THIRD OF A TOWN DESTROYED—COURT HOUSE AND RECORDS BURNED.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 2, 1879.

A fire at Mount City this afternoon destroyed over one-third of the town. A telegram was received here at three P. M. asking assistance, and in response three fire engines were promptly despatched by railroad. The fire had gained too great headway for the fire department to accomplish anything more than to prevent a larger spread than from sixty eighty houses, which were burned, among them being the Court House, with all the records; G. F. Meyers' store and residence; Meyer & Nordan's stove factory; and Reed's flouring mill. The Cairo and Vincennes Railroad Company had five box cars burned and their depot barely escaped.

The fire originated in the roof of J. Zanone's saloon, and, with a stiff north wind blowing, spread very rapidly. The loss is roughly estimated at \$70,000 to \$80,000.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION IN BRIDGTON, ME.—LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

BRIDGTON, Me., Nov. 2, 1879.

Last night the citizens of this town were summoned to the most serious conflagration which has ever taken place here, the whole loss being \$30,000. The fire commenced in the furniture store of B. F. Evans, and before an alarm could be sounded the whole block of five buildings on Main street were in flames and several others were in danger. The Cumberland House and two dwellings were only saved by the most energetic efforts. Cinders were carried by the wind for miles, several times setting fire to the tannery, corn shed and many dwellings, and had it not been for a lull in the breeze the whole town would have been consumed. Several persons were injured.

LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

The losses are: M. A. B. Bates, loss \$1,800; insurance \$1,000; Boston Clothing Company, stock, loss \$500; insurance \$2,000; Fogg & Dodge, building and stock, loss \$2,200; insurance \$1,900; A. O. B. Corbett, household goods, loss \$200; G. H. Weston, building, loss \$3,500; insurance \$2,000; B. F. Evans, furniture, loss \$1,200; insurance \$1,000; B. T. Chase, law office, loss \$2,500; insurance \$1,000; J. H. Strat, law office, loss \$1,500; insurance \$700; James Bailey, the Portland Building, loss \$1,000; insurance \$700; T. H. Bailey, harness, loss \$700; insurance \$500; W. H. Haskell, dental appliances, loss \$300; insurance \$1,000; B. M. Larrabee, shoes, loss \$300; insurance \$1,000; P. P. Larrabee, shoes, loss \$2,000; Cumberland House, loss \$2,000; B. Hall, loss \$100; A. H. Carney, loss \$100; Highland Lodge, K. P., loss \$1,000. The Grand and Highland Lodges lose everything.

The mercantile companies interested are the Etta, of Hartford, \$4,200; the Home, of New York, \$4,900; the Franklin, of Philadelphia, \$4,900; the Commercial, of New York, \$2,800; the Fire Association of Philadelphia \$1,500, and the Roger Williams, \$600.

INCENDIARISM IN TRENTON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 2, 1879.

Early this morning a fire was discovered in the woolen mill of George Beasley, in Chambersburg, suburb of this city, which resulted in a loss of about \$4,000. During the past two days other small buildings have been destroyed by fire, which has led to a suspicion of incendiarism. The Mayor has issued a proclamation, prohibiting the use of bonfires and pyrotechnics in consequence of the great drought.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE DESTROYED.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 2, 1879.

The residence and outbuildings of Luther W. Hall, near here, were burned this morning. The fire originated in a defective chimney. A large quantity of silverware, household furniture and other personal property was destroyed. Estimated loss \$10,000. The insurance expired a few days ago and had not been renewed.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN DUBUQUE, IOWA.—ONE THOUSAND MEN THROWN OUT OF EMPLOY.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Nov. 2, 1879.

The most disastrous fire that has occurred here in several years broke out this morning in the office of W. Carr & Co., spreading to their cash, door and blind factory, planing mill, warehouse and vast piles of seasoned lumber, and thence to the old freight depot of the Illinois Central Railroad Company and the old elevator of Richmond & Jackson, the property which involved the Central Company in the notorious litigation lasting several years, and which finally cost the company some \$400,000.

The principal loss is that of Carr & Co., which is not less than \$75,000; insured for \$48,000. Over one hundred men are thrown out of employment.

LONDON AND MINING MILLS BURNED.

DETROIT, Nov. 2, 1879.

A fire near Greenville, Mich., yesterday destroyed J. B. Griswold's extensive lumber and shingle mills. Loss, \$14,000; no insurance.

A WAGON FACTORY BURNED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 2, 1879.

Spiker & Hamilton's wagon factory, at Logansport, Ind., was burned last night. The loss is \$40,000 and the insurance \$16,000. Fifty men are thrown out of employment by the fire.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE DESTROYED.

ITACA, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1879.

The elegant residence owned by the mother of Trance Lyman E. Warren, on West Hill, Itaca, was accidentally burned last evening with almost all the furniture. Loss, \$10,000; insurance, \$8,000.

## CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

Causes of the Trouble About Its Removal.

## THE KHEWIVE INTERVIEWED.

He Declares the Obelisk Belongs to the United States.

## ISMAIL PACHA'S GIFT HELD SACRED.

Prince Tewfik's Hopes for Direct Trade with America.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

CAIRO, Nov. 2, 1879.

The recent difficulties concerning the obelisk had their origin in a long standing litigation with the Egyptian government concerning the land upon which the obelisk stands. The Italians, claiming this land, forbade Lieutenant Commander Gorrington to proceed with the work of removal. The Italian Vice Consul at Alexandria supported this prohibition, but the American Vice Consul General had an interview with the Italian Consul General at Cairo, and through the good will of the latter the Italians withdrew their opposition, upon receiving from Commander Gorrington a slight compensation for the use of the land. The Commander is now proceeding rapidly with his work, although several holders of Egyptian bonds have threatened to sequester the obelisk. The Khedive and American Vice Consul both ridicule the idea that the obelisk can be seized by anybody.

FURTHER REVELATIONS SHOWING HOW THE EGYPTIANS SUDDENLY TOOK AN INTEREST IN THEIR ANCIENT WORKS OF ART—WHAT THE KHEWIVE THINKS.

CAIRO, Oct. 6, 1879.

The arrival of Lieutenant Commander Gorrington, of the United States Navy, is awaited here with some interest. Lieutenant Commander Gorrington is the bearer of a letter from Secretary Evans authorizing him to take possession of and transport to America the famous Cleopatra's Needle. The United States Consulate here is directed to render every possible assistance to Lieutenant Commander Gorrington, and, acting in accordance with express instructions from Secretary Evans, the acting Consul General has already formally demanded of the Egyptian government that the same privileges be accorded to the United States as were accorded to England, when two years ago Mr. Dixon took away the other obelisk from Alexandria to London. These privileges include the exemption from Custom House duties of such machinery and material as may be brought to Egypt for the purpose of removing the obelisk, and will probably be at once granted by the Khedive. Lieutenant Commander Gorrington's assistant has been in Alexandria some ten days making inquiries as to the cost of embarking the obelisk and taking measurements, &c.

THE ORIGIN OF THE OPPOSITION.

It is to be hoped that the removal of the obelisk will take place at an early period as possible, for there already exists considerable opposition to the project, and this opposition, owing to the various articles which have lately appeared in the Arabic newspapers, is rapidly increasing. I translate the following paragraph from the *Young Egypt*, a very influential and respectable newspaper published at Alexandria in Arabic and French:—

"America is making preparations to take away from us the sole obelisk of Cleopatra, which we now possess. This is the first time that a monument of the country and no one can dispose of it without the authorization of the nation."

If this be allowed we may find some day that the Pyramids are transformed into stone quarries and used for building houses.

The time has come, when more attention should be given to the preservation of our artistic wealth and more respect accorded to the vestiges of the past, which once were the glory of Egypt.

CONVERSATION WITH MEHMET ALI BEY.

The tone of several of the more local papers is much more violent. I had the following conversation on the subject with Mehmet Ali Bey, a son of a former Minister of War and an influential member of the "Young Egyptian" party, who go in for all sorts of reforms, and who exert considerable influence in the present government. Mehmet Ali Bey is rather a favorite of the Khedive, and has constant access to his presence.

"Why do you make such a fuss about the United States taking away this obelisk," I inquired, "when, to say nothing about the half dozen obelisks scattered about Europe, only two years ago there was no opposition to England's carrying off the twin obelisks to this one in London?"

The Bey replied:—"Two years ago Ismail Pacha was ruler, and the country right and left, and no Egyptian dared say a word, no matter what he did. Besides the obelisk now in London was given to England by Mehmet Ali Pacha fifty years ago, and was lying two-thirds buried in the sand where nobody could see it. But this obelisk is standing firmly on its pedestal in the same position which it has occupied for over eighteen hundred years."

I suggested that it was now too late to make any opposition about the removal of the obelisk, because the mischief, as they called it, had already been done. Ismail Pacha, when Khedive, had offered the obelisk to the United States, which had accepted the offer and acted upon it. A contract had thus been established which, according to the well established usage between nations, was irrevocable by any subsequent ruler; so that, even if the present Khedive should be inclined to annul his father's gift he would be powerless to do so.

PRINCE TEWFIK'S OPPOSITION.

The Bey said:—"I know exactly what the Khedive thinks about it. He is very much opposed to the idea of having this obelisk or any other of the valuable monuments of Egypt leaving the country. And moreover there is at this moment a strong pressure put upon the Khedive to induce him to refuse to permit the obelisk's leaving Alexandria."

I asked:—"Do you know of any other parties besides Egyptians who urge the Khedive to refuse?"

"Yes," answered the Europeans about the Khedive, "after a pause," "particularly the English."

"Do the Europeans you speak of think that the Khedive has the right to refuse?"

"Yes. They say that the offer to give the obelisk to the United States was merely one of the rash and lightly made promises of Ismail Pacha. A promise without legal consideration to give away what he deemed to be his private property, and viewed in this light, it is urged that Ismail Pacha's successor could with propriety refuse to carry out its terms."

WILL THE KHEWIVE REFUSE?

"Do you think that the Khedive will refuse to give up possession of the obelisk?"

"I scarcely think he will refuse, because the matter has gone so far already, and His Highness has thus far shown a disposition to carry out strictly all such engagements entered into by his father."

"Do you believe that there will be any manifestations of public ill feeling at Alexandria when the obelisk is embarked?"

"Yes, I think there will be. We Egyptians are just beginning to appreciate our precious monuments and relics, and think it a great pity that many of the most valuable ones have already been taken away from us."

The views expressed by Mehmet Ali Bey in the above conversation are those universally held by the now numerous class of educated Egyptians. This influence, together with the sage counsel of various prominent Europeans now here, could not

fail to have great weight with the young Khedive. Realizing this, I at once sought for and had the honor of obtaining a private audience with His Highness.

AN INTERVIEW WITH TEWFIK.

The Khedive has already moved into his winter palace in the Abdin quarter of Cairo. Since the day that he was made Khedive he has not shaved, there being an old Arabic tradition that all sovereigns and high sheikhs should wear beards—in order, I suppose, to have something tangible to swear by.

The Khedive received me very cordially, in a moderate sized room, fitted up as a small study, and occupying the most prominent place was a beautiful map of Africa, the work of Colonel Lockett, formerly of the Egyptian army and now professor in the University of Tennessee.

I remarked:—"There are so many conflicting rumors about as to the fate of the Cleopatra's Needle that I hope Your Highness will pardon me for coming to the highest source of information to ascertain the truth."

The Khedive replied:—"There is no doubt as to the destination of the obelisk. It was formally given by my father to the United States, and the official letter of presentation was at the time written by Cherif Pacha, who was then Minister of Foreign Affairs. The letter was sent to the Consul General of the United States. The obelisk no longer belongs to the Egyptian government, but is simply held at the disposal of the United States."

I said:—"I beg to congratulate Your Highness for this magnificent gift—a gift that will be all the more deeply appreciated in America when the importance of the adverse pressure which must have been brought to bear upon Your Highness be realized."

THE PRINCE ACKNOWLEDGES THE PRESSURE.

The Khedive exclaimed, "Ah, to speak frankly, there has been all sorts of pressure upon me to retain the obelisk. As far as Egyptians were concerned in the matter I was only too glad to see them take an interest in works of art. They will now take more interest in and appreciate the value of those that remain in the country. Europe has, perhaps, more than her share of Egyptian antiquities, but I assure you it will give me great pleasure to hear of this obelisk being erected in America, where, I hope, it will not only create an interest there in the ancient Egyptian monuments, but by awakening general inquiry as to Egypt, may possibly lead indirectly to the increase, or more properly speaking, the existence, of direct trade between the United States and Egypt. An arrangement which I am convinced would be for the benefit of both countries."

"This obelisk may also serve to mark an epoch in modern Egyptian history, for public instruction has now begun to take root in a vigorous way, and will prevent the possibility of the removal in the future of any of the principal monuments of antiquity."

Thanking His Highness for his courtesy in thus enabling me to make known the actual state of affairs concerning the Cleopatra Needle, the audience was ended.

FIVE DAYS WITHOUT FOOD.

CAPTIZING OF A BRIGANTINE IN THE GULF OF MEXICO—SIX SAILORS LOST OR MISSING—AWFUL EXPERIENCE OF TWO SURVIVORS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 2, 1879.

The Spanish steamer Enrique, from Matanzas, brought to this port two seamen, Gustav Michel, a German, and Antonio Diaz, a Spaniard, the sole survivors of the American brigantine Sally, Captain Jose Antonio Alvarez, which was captured and sunk about one hundred miles southeast of South Pass light. The Sally was owned at Key West, and left Pensacola for Havana with a heavy load of lumber on the 25th of October. Michel, who was on his way to Havana to join the British brig Florence as mate, says the crew consisted of eight men. It was blowing hard at the time they left Pensacola and the brig was found to be leaking badly, as soon as they got to sea. The pumps were kept going from the start. On the 25th the wind had increased to a terrific gale, the heavy sea sweeping the foreyard every moment. Early in the morning of the next day (Sunday), the crew, who had been constantly at the pumps, were only able to get some bread and coffee, the last meal they were destined to eat together.

THE NEXT DAY, about eight o'clock in the morning, the vessel was thrown on her beam ends, and it was impossible for her to recover her equilibrium, being now hopelessly water logged. Michel had lashed himself to the wheel, of which he was in charge at the time the vessel went over, and to this, in all probability, he owed his safety. The steward was killed by the falling of the mainmast, which went by the board as the vessel capsized, and the only other survivor, strange to say, was saved by being entangled in the rigging at the time. The two survivors were, therefore, enabled to climb to the side of the vessel then out of water and hold on. The captain and three of the crew managed to get to the long boat as the vessel went over. They dared not come near the wreck for fear of being swamped in attempting to save their two comrades, neither of whom could swim. Ten minutes after the long boat left the wreck it was lost sight of. A very high sea was running at the time and Michel thinks it was lost.

CLINGING FOR LIFE.

Up to the following Friday the two men held on desperately to the wreck, with nothing to drink but salt water and the blood of a cat, which they killed and ate, dividing six spoonfuls of the blood between them. Diaz, who speaks only Spanish, gave your correspondent the following additional particulars. He says that he was trying to free the longboat from its fastenings at the moment the vessel capsized. At that instant he lost all sense of consciousness. When he revived he found himself entangled in the main rigging, from which he extricated himself and climbed up on the mast. As the longboat drifted to leeward the captain called to him to jump. At that time, however, it was too far, and he dared not attempt it, as he could not swim.

ALMOST DESPAIRING.

During the five days they clung to the side of the vessel their sufferings, both from hunger and thirst, became intolerable. The vessel, to whose sides they clung, still rolled heavily in the swell of the sea, exhausting every moment the little strength they had. On Thursday they sighted a bark, to which they made signals of distress. She either did not see or did not heed them, and so passed on. On Friday morning, after dividing the blood of the cat between them with the most scrupulous exactness, both agreed if assistance did not appear before night to relax their hold upon the vessel and drop into the sea. Endurance could go no further, and they both reasoned that death would be easier than the sufferings they endured. Toward noon of that day Michel became delirious, and Diaz found it almost impossible to control him. His mouth had become sore and swollen from the use of the salt water, which he would persist in drinking, and it was impossible to understand what he wanted to say, even when his delirium had passed off. Diaz says he was sure that assistance would come in the time they agreed to wait for it, and his only way was to keep his companion in the same hopeful spirit.

RESCUED BY THE KNIGHT.

Late on Friday afternoon they were aroused from the almost despair into which both had now fallen by the appearance of a large steamer, bearing down toward them. Darkness was now coming on rapidly and they were afraid that their signals might not be noticed. They made every effort that their little strength was capable of to attract attention and shouted with all their might. The Enrique and his gallant commander had discovered them and they were saved. But men lost everything they were. They had now lost every trace of their former selves. They are profuse in expressions of gratitude to Captain De Mugio, of the Enrique, who kindly furnished them with everything—shelter, clothing and food. Michel says he has been twenty-nine years at sea, but has never experienced any so dreadful as his last disaster, although he was mate of the Robert Luff, of Galveston, during the hurricane of September, 1877. Most of the time he has sailed from New York, where he has many friends.

It is impossible to ascertain the names of the men who were lost, as the brigantine's papers were not accessible after she capsized.

## FATAL FIRE DAMP.

Five Men Mangled and Burned to Cinders.

## SEARCHING FOR THE DEAD

The Awful Perils of Mill Creek Colliery.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

MILL CREEK, Pa., Nov. 2, 1879.

Since the awful Avondale disaster, nothing more thrilling has occurred in the coal region than the shock which started the residents of Mill Creek from their breakfast tables this forenoon. It was an explosion of that terrible death dealing agent, the Molech of the mines, commonly known as "fire damp," which occurred in the Mill Creek Colliery of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and by which five miners were instantly killed. The shock was felt with great force in the neighborhood of the mine and brought the villagers, rushing in hundreds, from their homes. It shook the settlement with the fearful force of an earthquake and filled the minds of the people with wild alarm for the safety of absent friends who might possibly be in the mine.

THE VICTIMS.

It was rumored that a repairing party of twenty men had gone in an hour earlier, and this gave rise to the most painful excitement and anxiety, which prevailed until the five charred and blackened bodies of the victims were brought to the surface, unrecognizable in the hideous deformity of death. Their names are as follows:—

DAVID JENKINS.

DANIEL RUPP.

WILLIAM KENNEY.

GEORGE FORCEY.

JACK THOMAS.

None were left to tell the tale of the underground flash that swept them into eternity. All the victims were residents of Mill Creek. Three lived near the mouth of the mine, and four of them were married. The last time they were seen alive was when they received their instructions from the training house, John E. Cook, this morning and walked down the dark slope.

PROPPING THE ROOF.

For some days past those in charge of Mill Creek Colliery have observed the tendency of the roof to